## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Botel.—THE WILD IRINE GIRL—MUSICAL EXTERTAINMENT— THE SONNE FIRE WIFE.

DODWONTH'S HALL, 305 Breadway.—PROFESSOR HARTS WILL PERFORM WIR MURACLES.—THE HEAD IN THE AUE.— THE INDIAN BASES TRUE.—PROTEUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—in Their Ethiopian Entertainments, Singing, Dancing and Bulleques.—The Blace Cook—The Healthy Copids.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Browleys, opposite the New York Hotel.—In their Songs, Danges, Ecc.

PATTI IN PARIS. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 We wenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINISTREA PYHIOPIAN MINSTRELST, BALLADS, BURLES OCEAN YACHT RACE—THE BLACK CROOK,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. —Com-Vocaline. Negro Minstrelst. Ballet Divertismen.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughable Estertainments, Coaps de Ballet, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 7%,—Moving Missor of the Pilonies Progress—Sixty Magniferst Scenes, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'Clock.

NEW YORK MUNBUM OF ANATOMY, 619 Broadway. -Haab and Right Are of Probet-The Warmington Twing-Wonders in Natural History, Science and Art Lucrouse Dally. Open from § A. M. (ill 10 P. M.

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

#### THE NEWS.

EUROPR.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday evening, March 11. The Home Secretary of England announced to Parlia-ment that the news from Ireland was "good." The

country is represented as tranquil and the Fenians moving rapidly to the mountains. The British army in the island is being organized into six flying columns for pursuit of the scattered Fenhan bands, or, it is added, "for active service in case the necessity should arise."

The Fenians encamped on the Galtee mountains have "vanished," making an effectual retreat no one knows

The Princess Alexandra, wife of the Prince of Wales te seriously ill. The English bill for a subsidy to the Canadian railroad line is to be presented to Parliament in a few days. "Artemus Ward" willed the reversion of his property to found an asylum for printers. The Italian government has gained a majority of the elec-

Consols closed at 90% for money in London. United States five-twenties were at 74 %. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with middling uplands at 13%. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

Our special correspondence from Ireland, dated in Athlone on the 25th of February, contains matter of the very highest importance, which goes to prove that the Festan insurrection in that country forms part of a revolutionary movement which is daily becoming more immissent in Great Britain, and in which the Irish military organization acts according to a clearly defined and strictly ordered plan. Of this plan the writer is enabled strictly ordered plan. Of this plan the writer is enabled to speak confidently. Anticipating the last rising by many days, he, as will be seen, fixes the very day en which it occurred, and sketches pretty freely the coming operations, such as the destruction of the belegraphs and railroads and respecting the safety of the Atlantic cable on account of "the American interesta". From this communication it appears as if the Irish Fenians are controlled and commanded by military men of disinction and experience, acting quite independently of

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday bills providing for the regisclaims of citizens for spollations committed by French prior to 1801; for the defence of the northe French prior to 1801; fer the defence of the northeast-ern frontier; relative to the redemption of lands sold for taxes; and amendatory to the act defining the number and regulating the appointment of officers of the navy, were introduced and appropriately referred. Resolu-tions of inquiry as to whether the sale of vessels to bel-ligerent powers was lawful, were agreed to. The resolu-tion introduced by Mr. Summer declaring further guar-antees required in the reconstriction of the Southern States, was called up and debated. One section secures a piece of land to the freedman as a homestead. The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 38 years to 10 nays. A resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to the Gorernor of the State of Tennesses, to replace the arms and equipments of the militia taken by the rebels was referred to the Military Committee, and the Senate soon

for adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States for bills and resolutions, bills to construct a ship canal around Ni-agara Falls, to guarantee to certain States a reagare Falis, to guarantee to certain States a re-publican form of government, to equalize bounties, and numerous others were referred to committees. The Committees on Foreign Affairs, Enrolled Bills, and others were appointed. Means McCarthy, Washburns of Jilineis, Biair, Myers, Robinson and Morgan, are newly appointed members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Means. Banks, Orth and Cullom of the old committee. Messes. Sanks, Orth and Collom of the old committee being retained. A bill supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It provides for a registration of voters under the Sherman bill and the holding of Conventions in the Southern States. The bill was debated by Messes. Wilson, Wood, Blaine and others, and was finally passed by 117 years to 27 mays. Leave was select to introduce a resolution of sympathy for Ireland, but Mr. Stevens objected and pending a motion to suspend the rules, the house adjourned.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills amending the code of pro-cedure as to witnesses; for the better protection of female employée in New York and for other purposes

road law was reported. Several bills of a local or pri-vate character were passed, and bills to incorporate the New York Associated press, for the better protection of bealth and the suppression of vice in New York, and for the improvement of Atlantic street, Brooklyn, were

### THE CITY.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon. A resolution was presented and laid over directing the Clerk of the Common Council to negotiate with Mr. D. A. Shotwell for the purchase of a complete file of the Naw York Harald for the last twenty five years to be placed in the City Library, provided the cost does not exceed \$2,000. The Tax Levy was discussed and amendments were made to the appropriations estimated by the Comptroller which amounted in the aggregate to \$85,000. The Board adjourned till Thursday at two o'clock.

The Kings county Board of Supervisors held a pro-

The Kings county Board of Supervisors held a pro-tracted meeting yesterday afternoon and transacted a good deal of business. A resolution was adopted direct-ing the proper committee to draft an act to empower the county to raise \$75,000 on bonds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of enlarging the present Nursery building or erecting a new one. Before the New York Young Men's Homan Catholic

Benevolent Association last evening, at Cooper Institute, Mr. Richard O'Gorman delivered a lecture on Oliver Goldsmith, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the erection of a monument at Calvary Cometery, Williamsburg, over the remains of former members of the

mess was brisk at the Fenian headquarters on

raise money enough to set affoat Fenian privateers and

nen-of-war immediately.

An extensive system of burglary has been broken by the detective police. The firm of Hennequin & Co. have lost nearly \$8,000 by burglars during the past few weeks, and it was found on aramination that the son of the porter in the store, named Regniault, had been in the habit of purloining the key which his father carried, and admitting two others, who committed the robberies. Young Regulault is only seventeen years of age. All

the parties were arrested. he parties were arrested.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made for temporary alimony in the case of Anna L. Murphy against Daniel T. Murphy, formerly a merchant of this city, and reputed to be worth \$600,000. The action is brought for limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruelty. Voluminous affidavits were read and the further hearing of the case was set down for April 11, to allow counsel to procure additional evidence.
In the case of the St. Nicholas and other national

banks egainst the Comptroller, on mandamus to compet the delivery of bonds of the city to refund taxes paid by the banks on "certificates of indebtedness of the United States," Mr. Justice Ingraham yesterday gave a pro forms judgment in favor of the city, to enable the Court and the Court of Appeals during its sessions in

this city.

The trial of John J. Skeean, charged with murder, was sot down for yesterday in the General Seasions, but in consequence of the absence of a masterial witness the case was postponed till Thursday. The Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments, and the prisoners when arraigned pleaded not guitty. In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Hearn, in the case of Dumont vs. Pokorney, which was an

action to recover \$500 damages for alleged breach of warranty in the sale of dye stuffs, the court non-suited the plaintiff on the ground that there was not sufficient

A case is pending in the Circuit Court, in Brooklyn, pefore Judge Gilbert, wherein a woman claims \$5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the fall of a building, alleged to have been defective.

The defendant owns the building.

The elegant sidewheel steamship Quaker City will enew her regular trips to Charleston on Saturday, the

16th inst.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold closed at

134%. The markets yesterday were somewhat irregular. Cotton opened firm, and a good business was in progress at rather higher prices, till towards the close, when holders were free sellers at about previous prices. Naval stores were dull. Petroleum rather more active. Groceries quiet. On 'Change flour was firmer. Wheat advanced 1c. a 2c per bushel. Corn was firm at previous quota-tions. Oate, rye and barley ruled a shade in sellers' favor under an improved demand. Pork opened dull, but closed firmer. Beef was steady. Lard firmer. But

ter and chesse quiet and heavy.

With a supply at the national yards not exceeding 1,400 head, the market for beef cattle exhibited a fair degree of firmness, though but little activity; still the offerings were disposed of at an improvement of 1/4c. a 140. per lb., the advance being more perceptible upon fairish cattle, which constituted the bulk of the receipts. Extra lots realized 17%c., first quality 16%c. a 17c., and fair to good 15 ½c. a 18 ½., while common ranged from 12c. to 15c. Milch cows were less active and heavy, though prices were without quotable change, ranging at from \$40 to \$125. Veal calves, under increased receipts and a moderate domand, have declined to 13c. for extra, 12c. a 12%c for prime and 9c. a 11%c for ruled firmer, in view of a limited supply and a vigorous emand; extra sold as high as 10c. a 10¼; prime 9¼c. Consequent upon the Lental sesson the hog market has ruled dull, and a decline of fully 1/20 per lb. has been aceded, the market closing heavy at the conce yesterday twenty-six car loads were on sale, which commanded the following prices:—8c, a 8½c, for heavy prime corn fed, 7%c. a Sc. for fair to good, and 7%c. a 7%c. for common and rough. The total receipts were 5,083 beeves, 72 milch cows, 702 vest calves, 12,953

sheep and lambs and 16,860 swins MISCELLANEOUS.

The dates from Mexico city are to the 16th, and from Sisal to the 22d ult., and come by way of Havana. The liberals were bombarding Campeohe, in Yucatan, and had captured the artillery sent to the relief of the imperialists in the town. The remainder of the news is mainly confirmatory of former intelligence received. From Mazatlan the dates are to February 28. Juares had declared a general amnesty to all political offenders He had arrived at San Luis Potost. Lozada was enforce ing his neutrality in the province of Tepic. Maximilian was at Queretaro with his army, ten thousand strong, commanded by Miramon, Castillo and Mejia. Marques had been appointed Chief of Staff to the Emperor. Esco-bedo was eighteen leagues distant, waiting the arrival of Regules and Corona, with twelve thousand men, when he would give the Emperor battle. In taking command of the army, Maximilian said that he had long wished for the opportunity, but being now free from compromises he could follow his sentiments. Canales had rebelled again, and civil war was imminent in Tamaulipas. Our Havana correspondence, dated March 6, says that there is considerable mystery attending the movements of the Spanish men-of-war who left that port on the 4th inst. The greater part of the crew and passengers of the Ciudad Condal had arrived, among them several prominent adherents of Maximitian. The shipwrecked Texans, who were emigrating to the Brazils, were taken

From St. Domingo information comes that all Mr. Frederic Seward is known to have done on his recent risit to that republic was to supply Mr. Sommers Smith with his necessary prodentials as Minister Plenipoten tiery. The right of exploring for guano on the laiet of Altovelo was ceded to an American. Chilean and Peru-vian privateers had been refused certain ports which emissaries of those governments had been attempting

ectors of customs in reference to the privilege of cart-ing merchandise from vessels to bonded warehouses or

reneral order stores.

The Legislatures of Indians and Tenness: e yesterday

An extra semion of the Nevada Legislature is demanded by the people of that State, but the Governor refuses to call it unless a revenue bill is agreed upon before-

hand, and the members pledge themselves to pass it.

A large democratic mass meeting was held in Bridgeport, Coan., last night. Mr. A. H. Dawson, formerly of
Georgia, and Green Clay Smith, Governor of Montana, addressed the assemblage.

The First National Bank of Hudson, N. Y., which sus-

pended recently owing to the alleged defalcations of Hasbrouck, the cashler, will resume business to day with a new cashler in office. A women named Welsh was found on the readside,

near Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y., on Saturday, dead, and the body brutally mangled about the head with stones. Her husband was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. Two men, calling themselves William Stripp and Willlam Cunningbam, were arrested on Sunday night, charged with brutally outraging a woman named Ada Lamb, who was at the time a guest of the Toutine Branch Hotel, on West and Cortlands streets. Stripp is said to have been indicted in this city on a charge of murder some years ago, but fied to Bermuda.

MAXIMILIAN, HIS FAMILY AND HIS CONFESSOR-The Paris Avenir Nationale says that the family of Maximilian urgently advises him to return home; and the Mexican clergy, hearing of that and knowing the vacillating spirit of the pseudo-Emperor, are using his confessor, Father Fischer, to neutralize these family influences. The clergy have promised the confessor to make him a bishop if he succeeds in retaining Max in Mexico. This accounts for Max's fits and starts one way and the other in the republic.

RISTORI IN NEW ORLEANS.-We understand that Ristori has made one of her grandest successes yet in New Orleans, which is all the more surprising because that city is not very flush of money. Her receipts for twelve representations were nearly \$40,000. She made the greatest sensations in two tragedies which she never played in this country before—Myrrha and Victor Hugo's Angelo. The New York public will be anxious to see the great tragedienne in these new rôles on her return to t

Message from the President Through Private Miles O'Reilly-The Financial Affairs of the

Although President Johnson did not think proper to send in a message to the Fortieth Congress at the commencement of its first session a few days ago, he has issued one informally to the country through Private Miles O'Reilly and the columns of the Citizen. It is in the form of a letter from Washington, and is headed "A Talk with the President." The views expressed, as well as the words generally, are those of the President, and, as the writer says, "nothing has been set down to which the full assent of Mr. Johnson was not given." This communication, which we copy in another part of the paper, refers mostly to the important subject of our national finances and national debt, though the political situation of the country is treated of in connection with that.

Whatever mistakes Mr. Johnson may have made in his conflict with Congress and the dominant party in power, we must admit he esses a good deal of sagacity. He sees that the "main issue looming up in the immediate future" is the great financial one, and that this "must swallow up all minor ques tions." We agree with him; we have repeat edly asserted the same opinion. But while he s correct in this and expresses some sound views with regard to financial matters, the national debt and the necessity of economy, he evidently is not master of the whole subject He is confused, like one who gropes along with only flashes of light to guide him through darkness. He dwells gloomily on the prospect of repudiation and a great financial crash. There is a morbid exaggeration of danger in his mind which the actual condition of the country and the future prospect of our affairs do not warrant. Still we agree with him that something must be done to prevent great evils with which we are threatened. Our whole inancial system must be remodelled; we must provide for lightening the burden of the national debt and for its payment in the easiest manner possible, in order to prevent the question of repudlation being agitated. He says truly that if the debt be made too burdensome the people will begin to talk of repudiation. "Our debt might be easily paid," he asserts, "provided the brakes against excessive expenditures could be turned on quickly enough; but now is the appointed time, and now or never the work must be commenced. If that debt is ever to be paid we need economy in every branch of the public service.' The President comments severely on the extravagant and reckless appropriations of Congress as hurrying us on to repudiation, and he warns the "bondholding aristocracy," who have controlled in a great measure the action of Congress, that they are working for

their own ruin. Mr. Johnson does not point out specifically the way of safety, though his remarks of a general character about economy and so forth are well enough. He does not see the way clearly; probably he has never studied the subject much. It is a subject, however, of the first importance, as he says, and if he would make himself master of it he could recover his popularity and make himself the foremost

man in the country.

What should be done, then, to save us from financial disasters and the perpetual burden of an enormous debt, or, as Mr. Johnson thinks, from repudiation? First and foremost Con gress must check its reckless extravagance in appropriations of the public money. In fact, it ought to retrace its steps in this respect and undo much that it has done. Nothing short of strict economy in every branch of the government can save us. The enormous grants for bounties and other purposes must be stopped.

three hundred millions of national bank currency by substituting non-interest bearing legal tenders in place of that. With these three hundred millions of legal tenders the government could buy up or cancel the bonds now deposited as security by the banks for their circulation. The government would save about twenty millions a year by this operation in the interest on the debt. Practically the debt would be reduced three hundred millions. And who would uffer? No one but the national bank mo nopolists. Injustice would be done to nobody. The volume of currency affoat would not be increased; it would be simply substituting legal tenders for national bank notes. There would be this advantage, too, that we should have a uniform and a better currency. The banks could do their business with legal tenders just as well as with national bank notes. They are now a most dangerous moneyed power and political machine. If permitted to retain their privileges they will absorb all the profits of industry and control the iestinics of the nation. Let the axe, then, be put to the root of these dangerous establish-

Another plan that should be adopted to lighten the burden of the debt is to pay off the debt as it becomes due by the issue of legal tenders at whatever might be their value in the market. This should be done, however, as gradually as possible to avoid a great flood of paper money. Then, in order to keep the olume of currency within reasonable bounds the legal tenders should be made convertible at the option of the holder into three per cent consols. If the circulation should become very redundant the legal tenders would soon find their way into these consols. The gov-ernment would not break faith with its credit ors; for their action would be voluntary. Though these creditors may not have given more than fifty per cent on the dollar for the debt originally, they would be paid when it should become due at the market value, and could convert their greenbacks nto consols or not as they might chose. The debt would thus become consolidated and uniform and would bear but a low rate of interest.

This, of itself, would operate as a sinking fund to a great extent; but there should be established also a permanent and an inviolable sinking fund, based upon some fixed income. with a view to extinguish the whole debt within

a given time. The entire system of internal revenue and imposts should be revised. Instead of the present complicated and cumbersome system. which eats up a large portion of the revenue in carrying it out, only a few articles of luxury and general use should be taxed. The Bri-

this way. We might do the same or better. At present the cost of collection and the enormous frauds make our taxes doubly as burdensome as they ought to be. With these reforms the income tax-which yields little, comparatively, and which is odious-might be abolished. So might many other taxes, equally or more obnoxious and paralyzing to the industry of the country.

If the President will take up these important inancial reforms, study them thoroughly and lay them before Congress and the people in a statesmanlike manner, he may prevent the evils which threaten us, and can make himself a name that will live when his political enemies will be forgotten.

Barnum in Distress-A Call Upon the Radical s of Congress.

A cry of distress comes over to us from Con ecticut in behalf of P. T. Barnum, and we do pity Barnum. The Philistines are down upon im as they came down upon Samson, when "heaps upon heaps" he laid out a thousand of them with the jawbone of an ass. Barnum, with the shoulder blade of the woolly horse, is doing the best he can ; but he lacks the strength of Samson. Moreover, his right hand man, Tom Thumb, is abroad, and cannot come to his escue, because, we suppose, of the death of that "blessed baby." (By the way, can Mr. Oakey Hall give us any account of the fate or manifest destiny of that "blessed baby" of Bond street?) Barnum wants help. "Grizzly Burleigh," in his cause, has proved a flasco; General Logan, who made a flank movement into Connecticut in support of his fellow sol-dier, General Hawley, on finding himself confronted by Joyce Heth, made a flank movement out again. "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" Not one. Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, knows something about alligators; but Feejee mermaids are not in his line. Greeley. who would run "just once" the gauntlet of the first Bull Run for a Fourierite phalanx, shrinks with benevolent disgust from Barnum's phalank of owls and monkeys, cats, rats and dogs, all in the same cage. Is not this likewise a clear case for Mr. Bergh in the matter of heartless cruelty to animals? . Is not this thing a

thousand times worse than a dog fight? It has been suggested that if Barnum would parade his caravan of monstrosities around ils district "free gratis, for nothing," he might get up a hurrah and do something among the yeomanry. But, as when a member of our Board of Aldermen is understood to be up to his ears in a job, he is said to be "on the make," so Barnum is "on the make," and a free caravan wouldn't pay. Whether we consider this political campaign of his an advertising dodge or a movement for another book on humbugs, there is money in it for Barnum, elected or rejected. He objects to making contributions to the party on the score of patriotism; but the republicans who support him may make as many contributions as they like. "Heads I win, tails you lose." Woolly horse or California jackass, just as you like. You pays your money and you takes your

John Morrissey went into Congress with rush, because he came down like a princesixty thousand dollars, they say, down on the nail. Whereat the democracy rejoiced, and great was the slaughter of the Amalekites, the wind from Morrissey's right hand clearing the track also for Mr. Brooks and Fernando the first and last. But for lack of "der monish" Barnum's charlot wheels drag heavily, and for lack of speakers he is losing ground. So now in this difficulty, as in every other, we turn to Congress for relief. The present session, we guess, will be closed in season to give the nembers returning homeward a chance for a lift to Barnum in Connecticut, to lighten this dead weight upon Hawley. To this end Genetling himself up, would be the very thing for Barnum. Ashley, too, in Connecticut, as the roaring sea lion against Andy Johnson, would astonish the copperheads. Mr. Raymond as the "What Is It?" would bother 'em; Long John Wentworth as the Belgian glant would scatter them; and in seeing "old Thad Stevens" they would see the white elephant of Congress in all his glory. With some other members to fill the parts of the bearded woman, the "fat man of Bombay," the living skeleton, the ox with three horns, the beast with sever heads and ten horns, and the nigger turning white, and with some repenting one-legged rebel to show of Sants Anna's original veoden leg, the Barnum plan of operations in Connecticut would be complete and it would sweep the field. By the beard of the prophet! re like the scheme.

We call upon the republicans in Congress to tand by their new leader and their new platform in Connecticut. After the terrible revolution and the stern moral reign in England of the Puritans came the jolly reaction under the harum scarum "merry monarch," with his barem and his Black Crook diversions, when religion and morality were "whistled down the wind," and bear dances, bull baltings, show-men, free concerts and the hangman were the order of the day. We, too, have passed through the ordeal of a great revolution, and a great reaction is upon us. It opens like that of England under Charles the Second, and for this "hall fellow well met" for funny tricks, Charley, in his day, would have gone, with all the beauties of his court, to electioneer for Barnam. In this direction the republican party is now drifting in Connecticut, and the radicals of Congress, in going with the tide of form, such as it is, are called upon to give a lift to Barnum. If Barnum will not bleed for his party the party must bleed for Barnum. We can't all be captains.

The Opening Ceremonies at the New Herald Bullding. A sensible correspondent writes from Pitts

burg as follows :-

Are you going to open the new Henalo building with any ceremonies? If so, please let me know in time. I have more desire to see your new building, with its machinery, than anything else in New York. I have to go on to the city on business this spring, and should like to time my visit so as to be present at the opening ceremonies. At all events, when I do come I must take occasion to examine what is said to be the most complete newspaper establishment in the world.

Well, we will inform our correspondent that the opening ceremonies at the Henalo building will be of a your interest.

ing will be of a very interesting and instruc-tive character. They will consist of a large number of intelligent gentlemen walking into the building between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, taking their seats in different rooms, at different desks, and proceeding with their daily duties. About the same time a crowd of persons will enter the spacious office tish government raises a large revenue, with on the ground floor, through the grand front in the original programme.

comparatively little cost in collecting it, in on Broadway, and, filing into line, will proceed Sefior Tassara, who has performed the

to hand in their advertisements for the next morning's paper at the several desks and to pay their cash over the counter for the same, receiving back their change and taking their departure. This will continue uninterruptedly all day and until a late hour in the evening. If our correspondent and any number of his friends desire to witness these ceremonies they can oin the latter procession and pay an amount from fifty cents upwards, when they will not only enjoy the grand spectacle of the opening of the building, but will have the further gratification of reading their advertisements in print in the next day's HEBALD.

Demoralization of the Theatres.

In another column will be found an excel lent article from the Round Table a weekly paper of some pretension, on the low condi-tion—intellectual and moral—of our metropolitan theatres. Severe as are its strictures, they will not be found to be exaggerated. For the last few years the tendency of theatrical performances in this city has been to appeal to the passions, and not to the cultivated to of audiences. We have had in them all the worst features of the modern French drama, without its artistical attractions. As the journal to which we refer justly observes in alluding to a piece of this character which has held the boards of one of our Broadway theatres for many months past, "They give us all its nastiness, without any of its poetry." When Ristori came here we had hopes that the enjoyment of the legitimate drama, as

presented by that great tragedienne, would arouse a spirit of emulation in the managers of our theatres and induce them to follow so profitable an example. We were satisfied, and nothing has since occurred to make us change that opinion, that the public would have sustained them in the effort. With the exception of Messrs. Wallack and Stuart none of them made any attempt to turn to account the revival of correct dramatic taste, for which we were indebted to the great Italian artist. But these gentlemen, so far from comprehending the true nature of the reforms needed, expended their time and money on mere scenic improvements. These are all very well in their way; but they do not fulfil the requirements of the regular drama. Of how small account they really are we had evidence in the fact that the pieces in which Ristori achieved her greatest triumphs here were, so far as the mere accessories went, as indifferently presented as they well could be. The truth is that the managers of Wallack's and the Winter Garden think that when they give a creditable miss en scène to their pieces their work is done. The quality of the acting is of minor consideration, and therefore it is that at both their establishments there are only to be found second or third rate artists. Take the best of them-Mr. Booth-and measure him by the standard of Ristori, and into what small proportions does he not dwindle! Those who rave about high art as revealed to us through the performances of such exponents as Mr. Booth talk sheer nonsense. They give us its form, but not its soul; for we look vainly for those great moral and intellectual features which should live and breathe in it.

Of course, after such representations as those of the great Italian tragedienne, it is not to be expected that our public will turn with anything like satisfaction to such spiritless substi-tutes. All the skill of the brush and paint-pot will not compensate for the loss of the glowing creations of her genius. What is wanted in our dramatic representations is not so much color in the accessories as in the action itself. As given in the so-called improved style of our theatres the drama may be likened to a skelcton in bridal habiliments, ficabless, soulless

and repulsive in its finery. which we had a sample in the Italian historical drama. In proportion to the intensity with which our public enjoyed the intellectual treat afforded them by the latter do they turn with disgust from the sickly simulation of it presented elsewhere on our boards. Is it surprising, then, in the absence of the exciting and elevating influence exercised by the genius of the great Italian actress, many should relapse into the patronage of a theatre like Niblo's, which offers them a different kind of excitement, or that the success of the indecent exhions which are presented there should encourage the other theatres and places of amusement to vie with that establish the effort to demoralise and ruin the youth of our city?

We are glad to find our contemporaries awakening to a sense of their duty and joining with us in the effort to stem the torrent of corruption which is being let loose upon us through the medium of the theatres. By ful-filling with stern impartiality their duties as critics, by discouraging the loose and danger-ous adaptations of the modern French drama, so much in vogue with managers, and endeavoring to bring our stage up to the standard of moral and intellectual excellence exhibited by the representations of Ristori, they will be best accomplishing that object.

The New Spanish Minister in Washington and

The intimate knowledge which the new Minister from the court of Spain, Schor Goffi, is said to possess concerning the South American republics probably led to his selection for the position he has just assumed in Washington, in view of the proposed convention to be held in that city during next month. It is quite probable that Seffor Godi has been clothed with authority to represent the Spanish government on this occasion provided that Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Ecnador should consent to the amicable proposals of our government in the directionof peace. This will be a most important convention in more respects than one. If it should eventuate in effecting peace between Spain and the republics now in conflict it will be productive of material benefit to the commercial interests of the latter, which have been for so long a time distracted and diverted from their proper channels; and while that result would relieve Spain from an embarrassing war it may also very sensibly affect her status in the New World. For instance, the question of her abandoning Cubs may be mooted at the conference for the first time, and seriously urged as a part of the compact into which the South American republics may be disposed to enter. All the experience and sagacity of the new Spanish Minister, therefore, may be required to deal with many intricate matters not contemplated

tions of Spanish Minister in this country with great credit, is about to return to Spain imme distely, where, no doubt, after his long residence among this republican people, he will be very useful to the liberal party in their contemplated revolution. He carries back a great fund of enlightened ideas with him.

"Curse God and Die."

When Job had lost all his worldly goods, his sheep and camels and oxen and asses, when the great wind coming from the wilderness had mitten the four corners of his house so that it fell upon his young men and destroyed them, and when his person had become covered with sores from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, so that he was an offer eye and the nestril, his wife, finding him an incumbrance and a nuisance to himself and everybody else, gave him this piece of advice, Curse God and die." She honestly believed that there was nothing else for him to do.

The last organ of the Northern copperheads emembers the advice of Job's wife and is disosed to follow it. Through the instrumental ity of Satan, who is "going to and fro in the earth and walking up and down in it" in 1867, as he was 1520 years before Christ, the copperheads have lost all their worldly goods, and the great wind from the wilderness destroyed their young men, and their body has become offensive through corruption, and their heads are very sore, and they sit among the ashes; and so their last organ, finding itself in a God-forsaken condition, curses George Washington and prepares to give up the ghost.

In its malignant tirade this copperhead grumbler can find no virtue in the Father of his country. It says :- "It would be difficult to name an idea in our politics or a feature of our government for which we are indebted to Nor is there any state paper of surpassing ability that can be fairly called bis. His farewell address, the most celebrated of his productions, the only one, in fact, which is much remembered, was written for him by others." Slavery, which was once the idol of the copperheads, is urged against Washington by the last organ as an offence, and it is said, "the fact that Washington emancipated his slaves in his will is no alieviation; for, in the first place. he had no children to whom they could have descended, and in the next place it takes away the excuse of ignorance."

But the chief assault is made against Washington "as a rebel." The following extracts show that the copperhead design is to make the crime of the Southern traitors appear white by blackening the fame of Washington :-

by blackening the fame of Washington:

Washington's violation of his oath was less excutant that of the Southern rebels, inasmuch as he not been educated in a belief that his first alleg was due to his own colony, that his allegiance to crown depended on the colony; consent, and tha colony had a rightful authority to withdraw his giance and cancel the oath. Men's beliefs on such jects are generally the effect of education, and no sulman believes more firmly in hishomet, no Cai more sincerely in the Pope, than the Southern pydid in the dispensing power and the binding auth of their several states. But this excuse avails not against the violated selemnity of an oath of allegis.

We have no doubt that the Southern cause, as South viewed it, seemed just as accred to them as of the Revolution did in the states.

South viewed it, seemed just as sacred to them as that of the Revolution did to Washington.

The Revolution did to Washington.

The conjugation is which they differed from Washington is that he succeeded and they failed. Had the troops been cut to pieces in his gloomy retrees through Row Jorsey, he would have been justly executed as rebelled against, and not the moral judgment of massible, is the true measure of guilt.

There; after these howlings against Ge Washington, the impoverished, sore-h afflicted, "played out" last organ of the democracy has only one thing left to do:-Let is "curse God and die."

The Union Coment-Grant and Loc.

The proposition of the Henald to unite the North and South in a solid bond of practical union by electing General Grant President and General Lee Vice President in 1868 has created a great deal of excitement, amount ing among the extreme radicals to a pante. This is not the improvement calculated to | One of this class writes the following letter

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1867. J. G. BREWERT, Esq. :-J. G. BERNETT, Esq.:—
DAM SIR—You require every once and a while somebody to talk plainly to you, and in this connection I am
constrained to say that you made a d.——fool of reurself by proposing in to-day? Hexato to run Generals
Grant and Lee on the same ticket for the Presidency and
Vice Presidency in 1868. This would be an insult to the
loyal people North and South, and will never be tolerated,
to connect a traitor with a loyal man.

General Grant possesses the affection and
veneration of all the people of the North
and the respect of all the people at the South.

and the respect of all the people at the South, General Lee enjoys the affection and veneration of the South and the respect of the North General Grant is a patriot who served and saved his country in the field. General Lee was a rebel, but confesses now that he was all wrong, and repents of his former acts. It is one of the principles of Christian charity to forgive a repentant sinner. The election of these two soldiers would insure to the country union and fraternity at home, respect and

We do not desire to compliment our correspondent as he compliments us, but we will say to him that it would be to his advantage to take a few lessons of some of his Quaker neighbors in good language and decent manners, and that if we can succeed in uniting the North and South and restoring peace, good will and prosperity to every part of the Union, we shall be content to allow him and all his degraded associates to call us "a d-foo as long as we live, and to engrave the title upon our tembstone when we die.

Immediate Resumption of Specie Paym We understand that the clamor about an immediate return to specie payments, on the part of the Tribune Association, is not to be suffered to end in mere idle talk. Quack doctors sensibly object to taking their own medicines; but a good physician can have no such scruples, and the Tribune will proceed to put its precepts into practice by at once resum specie payments in its own business and settling all its liabilities in coin. We therefore advise all who have bills against the Tribunepaper manufacturers, printers, editors, reporters, correspondents, presamen, tailors, hatters, grocers, bran bread bakers and bootblacks (if any)-to call at once at the Tribune counting room and receive their money in gold and silver, and report to us the result.

THE INCOME TAX .- The annual inquisition of the income tax is about to be enforced again. This obnoxious tax—the spreading of every man's bed and board before the public-is entirely foreign to the spirit of American liberty. If the republican party wish to commend the heavy taxes which the national debt has rendered necessary to the favor of the people they had bet ter repeal this obnoxious law.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate appointed a committee of five to leave for Washington to engist to confer with the government about the requirements of the Sherman bill.